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UNITED NATIONS, N. Y — With the news roaring with hurricane force from every quarter—the political debate, a new upheaval in the Congo, a man in space or not in space—it is a measure of this international civil servant that he should nevertheless still stand well to the center of the crowded stage. From a small neutral country where he had an experts status and a relatively unimportant osition in his government, Dag Hammarskiold has become the symbol of decency and reason and the hope that world order may yet

evolve out of revolution and chaos.

He has said again, as so often before, that it is not the man who is at issue in this bitter quarrel but the office of Secretary General—the independent, impartial, objective director of the United Nations executive branch. The very fact of his success as an independent, impartial, objective servant of the Security Council has made him the target of the Soviet Union.

Hammarskjold, as he would be the first to acknowledge, could not conceivably resolve the intrigues of East and West in the Congo. Those infigues, however they may be glossed with the color of good intention, go to the roots of power over the great mineral wealth of Katanga Province and the strategic position that the government finally dominating Central Africa will occupy.

BUT HE could, and this is what he has done, deny the use of the U. N. force to either side. He has undertaken to enforce a standstill until the conflict is somehow resolved. It must never be forgotten that he interposed the U. N. force at a moment when bloody civil and tribal warfare was about to spread with wild incitation from the inflammable Patrice Lumumba and with the Belgians recklessly determined to hold actual, if not nominal, control over their wealth in Katanga.

And that tribal-civil war could rapidly have become an international conflict with East and West each stoking the fires with their own military. In this dangerous and difficult endeavor "success" for the U. N. was bound to be qualified. A checkmate would bring the hostility of one certainly and in all probability both of the parties to this subternamean struggle.

Angel traders a question mout the Pope and the position of the Vatican earns up and Stalin is said to have the manded to know how many divisions. The Pope had it expressed his example disregard for everything but sheer force. Hammars Hold, has no divisions at his disposal but he has a power and a presenting that are immeasurable.

Informed opinion here is that he will survive the attack directed at him by Premier Khrushchev. There is, of course, an unhappy precedent in the way in which the Communist bloc succeeded in driving out his predecessor. Trygve Lie. They did this by eafculatedly undercutting him in every busible way.

But Hammarskjold has more stature and more tenacity than Lie and the lines this time are more clearly drawn. He will not surrender. He has the confidence of most of the Asian and African nations as well as the Western powers. If he is detroyed it is hardly too much to say that the U. N. itself will have been dealt a crippling blow.

HIS IS far from an enviable position. He must surely be one of the most lonely of men. His whole life is the U. N. and he gives to it virtually every waking moment of his time. While the present attack is more virulent than most, he has been calumnied by the extreme right, opposed not so much to Hammarskiold himself as to the Secretary General as a symbol of the effectiveness of the U. N.—by the extreme right here in America. Interestingly enough, it is for this same reason that Moscow has set out to destroy him.

Moscow has set out to describe the has demonstrated in one situation after another that he can be independent, impartial and objective. For the inplacable partisans of either—o?, black or white, this is in itself a crime and he must be made to pay for it.

of late the Eisenhower Administration has rested heavily on its love for the U. N. But it has stopped short of the really far-reaching support that could move it forward to a new dimension. And while some effort is being made to rally support for Hammar-skjold and the office of Secretary General, which the Soviets would wipe out, this is neither very vigorous or impassioned. Secretary of State Herter is returning to Washington at a time when his influence might be important with foreign ministers and heads of state.

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Asks Again For Ouster == **Of Secretary**

By EARL H. VOSS Star Staff Writer, UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,

Oct. 3.—Soviet Premier Khrushchev, in another bellicose General Assembly speech, today threatened to disregard U. N. decisions unless Communist and neutralist nations are given a bigger voice in the world body's operations.

He coupled the threat with a emand that Secretary General

Partial Text of Khrushchev Talk. Page A-6

Dag Hammarskjold Tesign, declaring that we do not . . . and cannot trust him."

And he asserted that it would be "naive" to expect an agreement on disarmament to come out of any Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting, such as is being sought by neutral powers. A resolution recommending such a Big Two conference is before the General Assembly.

Mr. Khrushchev, in another attack on President Eisenhower. said the President defends "what is old, rotten, and already collapsing."

"No Smoke From Chimney"

"Some say that Khrushchev and Eisenhower should be locked in a room and kept there until they reach an agreement on disarmament, but this, of course, is naive," he said.
"We may sit together in-

definitely, but if no desire to come to agreement is evinced by the President, and particularly by those quarters that back him, no smoke will come from the chimney as is the tradition when a Pope is elected."

President Eisenhower, in a letter to leaders of Ghans. Indonesia, India, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia yesterday, did not hide his reluctance to meet with Premier Khrushchev "as a mere gesture" which might mislead the world.

The Soviet Premier did not go so far in his speech as some had expected, for instance, to threaten withdrawal of the Soviet bloc from the United Nations. On the contrary he indicated the Soviet Union would continue to fork to in life in the United Nations by increasing the voice of neutralist and Communist states.

This was the passage in his prepared text with which Premier Khrushchev threatened to disregard U. N. decisions: If the machinery which is

In Chester Pas

called upon to solve the major international issues with due regard to the interests of all states, if this U. N. machinery the Security Council and the Secretariat - resolve these questions to the detriment of the Socialist and neutralist states, then, naturally, these countries will not recognize such decisions and will rely on their own strength to defend the interests of their states, the interests of peace."

It is not the Soviet Union men is trying to destroy the United Nations, he said. It is the "imperialist powers". which, "if they persist in fol-See U. N., Page A-6

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ing river time . Thin see United Nations 30 a co possible without a supplied by a system that supplanted by a system that term. Communist and neutralist denies our ideals. In the great structs better the great structs better the great structs better the great structs.

rn. Communist and neutralise of the great structure fractions, he said.

International armed forces tween communism and freedom neutralise for the peace he declared there can be neutralise must be directed by the three must be directed by the directed by t bloos, not by a single secretary

Charges Anti-Red Bias

Referring to Mr. Hammarskjold, Mr. Khrushchev said: "If he himself does not mus- the attack on his country.

the necessary conclusions from the obtaining situation.

"It is not proper for a man who has flouted elementary justice to hold such an important post as that of secretary general. . . .

to the Socialist countries, he mained to hear Prime Minister has always upheld the interests Nehru of India. of the United States and other countries of monopoly capital. The events in the Congo, where he played a really deplorable role, were but the last drop that filled the cup of patience to be the first speaker this morning under the "right of the played a really deplorable role, were but the last drop that filled the cup of patience week.

Secretary to Reply

Secretary General Hammarskjold was to speak later this afternoon, presumably exercising his right of reply to Mr. Khrushchev's renewed attack

on him. Mr. Khrushchev stuck to his prepared text with little animation. To onlookers he seemed a different man from the one who waved clenched fists on the podium Saturday in a hardswinging attack on the United States.

Young King Hussein of Jordan followed the Soviet Premier to the rostrum to read a statement of ringing indorsement for the secretary general.

The Soviet Premier, however, along with Foreign Minister Andre Gromyko, already had left the Assembly hall.

Freedom Choice Seen

In his attack on communism and the Soviet Union, King Hussein declared:

"On almost every vital issue nations are offered a choice, becoming part of the Soviet empire subservient to the dictates of Moscow, or to remain free nations.

"It is a choice and it is for every nation to decide."

said his Arab kingdom had made its choice, "and I am

minism.

To resounding applaus. survive in the Arab world isermament would be im I believe that Arab mathemati ossible without a three man is too deep rooted to zver be

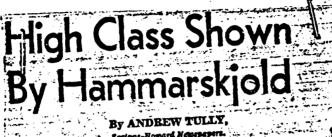
As to relations with the proposal of some that Mr. Hussein declared: "The aim of another single person" our sister Arab state appears to be our destruction."

President Nasser was not in the Assembly Hall, but UAR Foreign Minister Mahmoul Fawzi entered in time to hear

ter up enough courage to resign, so to say, in a chivalrous is to split friends," King Husmanner, then we shall draw up sein asserted. "The United dominate our part of the world. There is a significant parallel in these two aspirations."

British Prime Minister Macmillan and Secretary of State Herter, who had heard the ways been biased with regard new Khrushchev threat, re-

. The Soviet leader had asked



Scripps-Howard Nepspapers.

Even in international politics, which is not famous for helping old ladies across the street, it is sometimes possible to encounter class—as a Swede named Dag

Hammarskiold keeps proving.

For the second time in two weeks, the United Nations Secretary-General spoke up

against the barroom of brawling Nikita Khrushchev, but it was typical of Mr. Hammarskjold that his words were spoken in defense not of himself but of



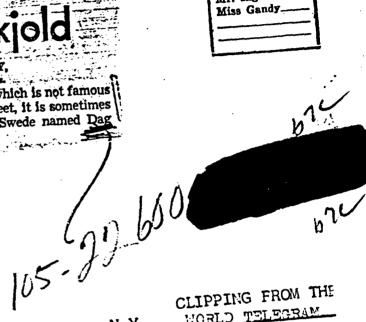
the United Nations. Earlier, Khrushchev had sought to reduce the U.N. to the level of a grade school class meeting; Mr. Hammarskjold reminded the dele-

gates they were big boys now and could even behave as gentlemen.

In a dogged, businesslike speech, Khrushchev has spent most of the morning repeating his demand that Mr. Hammarskjold resign. "We do not trust Mr. Hammarskjold and cannot trust him," he said. Theil, with patronizing pasti-ness, "If he himself does not muster up enough courage to resigh . . . then we shall draw

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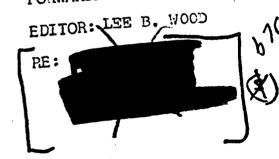


Mr. Tolson Mr. Mohr

> Mr. DeLorch Mr. Malone. Mr. McGrae Mr. Rosen Mr. Tamm . Mr. Tron's Mr. W.C.Sullivan

Tele. Room. Mr. Ingram

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Thus described as a fraud and a probable coward, Dag Hafnmarskjold strolled calmly to the lectern, sat down and addressed his calm—aad icity proper—reply to the world.

A' gentleman can call a man a liar with elegance. Mr. Hammarskjold reminded the General Assembly, "Facts are facts" and they were there for whoever cared for truth. "Those who invoke history will certainly be heard by history. They will have to accept its verdict as it will be pronounced on the basis of the facts."

He saw no reason to defend himself, but he reminded the delegates coldly that "you, all of you, are the judges."

Khrushchev's statement he noted blandly, "seems to in-licate the Soviet Union finds impossible to work with the resent secretary general. his may seem to provide a strong reason why I should resign." But Khrushchev pro posed to replace him with "alerrangement"—a triumvirate
—which would make an effective executive impossible.

By resigning, he said, "I would, therefore, at the present difficult and dangerous juncture, throw the organiza-

then, and soon more than a third of the delegates were on their feet, while the embarrassed Mr. Hammarskjold vainly held up both hands to quell the ovation. Khrushchev sat there, pounding both fists on the desk in his latest gesture of disapproval, and the other Red delegates followed suit. Before Mr. Hammarskjold could quiet the hall these cautious diplomats had given him an unusual minute and a half of ap-

Dag Hammarskjold hau little more to say. It was not the Soviet Union nor other big powers which needed the U.N. for their protection, he said, "it is all the others. In this sense, the organization is first of all their organization ... I shall remain in my post as a servant . . in the in-terests of all those other nations, as long as they wish me to do so."

Again the applause rippled

through the vast dome. The representative of the Soviet Union spoke of cour-age," Mr. Hammarskjol said quietly. "It is very easy to resign; it is not so easy to stay on. It is very easy to bow to the wish of a big power. It is another matter to resist."

Well, he had resisted before, and "if it is the wish of those nations who see in the organization their best protection in the present world, I shall now do so again." That was all Eventually, the Kremlin may get. Dag Hammarskjold's scalp -- but the was not handing it over en

a silver platter.

Assembly Applauds As Hammarskjold Refuses to Resign

By Chalmers M. Roberts Staff Reporter UNITED :NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 3-U. Secretary General Dag Hammarskiold today dramatically rejected a demand by Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev that he resign his powerful post as the chief executive officer of the world organization.

The usually phlegmatic Swede, his voice close to cracking as he spoke to a hushed and packed afternoon session of the General Assembly with Khrushchev in the audience, said he would serve out the remaining 3 years of his term if the smaller nations who are the big majority here want him lo tay on the job.

As Khrushchev pounded the desk in front of him with both fists the bulk of the non-Com munist delegates applauded loudly and for some 90 seconds. A quarter to a third of the delegates, including those from the United States, stood as they applauded.

Backed by Majority

_ Hammarskjold thus won the paragraph: apparent backing of the bulk of the U. N.'s membership. though there was no rollcall. But the new Hammarskjold clash with Khrushchev, who said he did not and could not trust the Secretary General, made it more likely than ever that henceforth he will be hamstrung in whatever he does and that he has totally lost his past usefulness as mediator between the giants of East and West.

as that Hammarki old 4 now likely to lace the kind of So viet boyeott enforced on his Norwegian predecessor, Trygve Lie, in the Korean War years, a boycott which eventually led Lie to resign in 1953. This certainly will have the effect of limiting the effectiveness of the U. N. in any future crisis of the Congo type. Quite likely it miso will inhibit Hamman skiold in what he does in the edgs April 10, 1963.

Hammarskjold listened inently at the morning session Khrushchev, confining him-lef to what for him was a perfunctory reading of a prefred text, blasted him for force teat, and lawlessmess" in handling the U. N. role in the Congo and with bias toward the Communist nations.

"If he does not muster up edough courage to resign, so to say, in a chivalrous manner," declared Khrushchev, "then we shall draw the necessary conclusions from the obtaining situation."

repares Reply

Hammarskjold busily jotter notes on Khrushchev's remarks and later went to his 38th-floor office to write out his reply. All knew it was coming when the Assembly met again half an hour later at 3:30 p. m. After repeating the core of the Soviet charge against him, Hammarskjold Indicted Khrushchev's charges and Communist tactics in this

"The Assembly had witnessed over the last weeks how historical truth is established; once an allegation has been repeated a few times, it is no longer allegation, it is an established fact, even if no evidence has been brought out in order to support it. However, facts are facts, and the true facts are there for whosoever cares for truth. Those who invoke history will certainly be heard by history. And they will have to accept its verdict as it will be pronounced on the basis of the facts by men free of mind and firm in their conviction that only on a scrutiny of truth can a future of peace be:

He went on to my that all se 98 member nations were his judges, not one alone, and he appealed to these many naflons which have become free in the past 15 years to "speak for themselves."

Refuses to Yield

As he had said after Khrushchev's first attack on him 10 days ago, Hammarskjold declared that the argument is not over a man but over the U.N. as an institution. He repeated his conviction that "a weak or non-existent executive," such as the Soviet plan for a vetowielding triumvirate, would plean the U. N. no longer could rotect those small nations hich depend on it.

"The man holding the responsibility as chief executive should leave if he weakens the executive; he should stay if this is necessary for its maintenance," he went on.

.Khrushchev's opposition today, he said, "seems to provide a strong reason why I should resign." But if he did quit, the Soviets would refuse to agree to any single successor, thus destroying the U.N. secretarat machinery, he added. -

"By resigning, I would, therefore, at the present difficult and dangerous juncture throw the organization to the winds," said Mammarskjold. And before he could get well into the next sentence there was a great burst of applause and Khrushchev began pounding the table, part of the time smiling.

The same thing happened again when Hammarsk old said "I shall remain in my post during the term of my office . . .

Hammarskjold, holding up his hand to halt applause. showed the depth of his feeling in his final words.

"It is very easy," he said, "to resign; it is not so easy to stay on. It is very easy to bow to the wish of a big power. It is another matter to McGuire -Rosen ---Tamm -Trotter _ Wes Sullissan. Tele. Room _

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But resist Khrushe in the might of the Commufilst bloc was exactly what the Swedish diplomat did here today. And he said he would continue to resist as long as it is "the wish of those nations who see in the organization their best protection in the present world

Nehru for Revision

Khrushchev had no immediate comment, but U. S. Delegate James J. Wadsworth complimented Hammarskjold for his "tremendous courage" and said his decision was "a very fine augury for the fu ture." He said the Khrushchev triumvirate plan was ludicrous and showed "a determination to destroy" the U. N.

While Khrushchev ham mered at the Secretary Gen eral in his speech, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Behru gave him considerable but far from total support Wehru in a morning speech cok the pragmatic position

reflect the changing world world nrganization we was a lineup by some internal U. N. He seried once again for lineup by some internal U. N. He argued once again for rising against the colonislists big-power veto of both the a U. N. executive headed by direction or another.

soned argument that since the achieved.

U. N. was set up in 1945 the world and the balance of power in it has vastly changed. He submit "to the clamorous seemed to be saying that it complained once again at the will. Hammarskiold" in the exclusion of Red China and Congo affair. He said that Communist Outer Mongolia. President Eisenhower had delete the boasted of recent Soviet and already collapsing in the achievements and argued that and already collapsing in the the U. N. structure is now remaining colonial areas of the Communists wish them to the communists wish them to. the neutralist third of the world is underrepresented in the Security Council and the secretariat.

Then he moved to his attack on Hammarskjold, saying he had "always upheld the interests of the United States and other countries of monopoly capital." He cited Hammarskjold's handling of the Congo crisis.

Up to now, said Khrushchev, the West, led by the U.S., has been predominant in the U. N. But today "it does not even dominate under the right of the strong," a rather frank exposition of Communist thinking about power and diplomacy. He said the U. S. atd U. S. S. R. today are "at lest equal" in power and that

that Hammarskjold might well this must be reflected in the the United States and the Soviet three men, representatives of pendance." Union would block any moves the West, the Communist block Khrushchev ended with a to amend the Charter in one and the neutrals or non-claim that he was working to aligned nations. He denied peace, that he was like Khrushchev got to speak un- that this would destroy the sower who works so that man der the loosely used "right of U. N., as the West has con-may have a good harvest teply" to other speakers. He tended. Only with equality, he Some seeds, he said, fall upon gave an unemotional and real argued, could disarmament be stony grounds and some

young sprouts meet with

By JOSEPH P. LASH

The Ryssians stepped up their drive today to oust Dag Hammarskjold and immobilize the UN.

With Soviet Premier Khrushchev showing no inclination to go home, some UN observers doubt that he is bluffing in his threat to consider all UN decisions illegal unless it bows to his demands for reorganization.

And they feel that if Khrushchev fails to lead a walkout of the Soviet bloc, it will only be because the Soviet foreign office recalls the effect of the Russian boycott decade ago that enabled the Security Council to take effective action in Korea.

Two influential British newspapers, the Manchester Guardian and the London Daily Express, predicted today that Khrushchev and his allies could force Hammarskjold out with a determined drive.

The Soviet Premier will stay here to lead the fight. He plans to stay at least another week. He's asked permission to spend next week-end at the Soviet Estate in Glen Cove, L. I.

Some of Hammarskjold's leading supporters, however, are preparing to leave. British Prime Minister Macmillan, who stood up for the Secretary General in his speech to the Assembly, is expected to head home tomorrow.

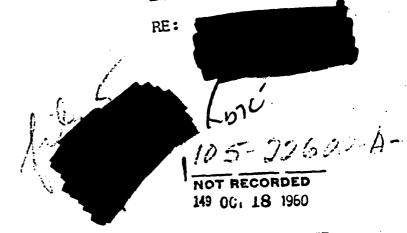
Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia and Nasser of the United Arab Republic, key figures in the neutralist bloc which has helped sustain Hammarskjold over Soviet objections to the UN performance in the Congo, are leaving today.

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EDITOR: JAMES WECHSLER



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Wants to See Macmillan Khrushchev has indicated that e would like to return a visit By Macmillan last week before the Prime Minister goes home. Because of Macmillan's tight schedule today, Khrushchev's call could not be arranged immedately, but it was considered likely that it would take place late today.

After visiting Khrushchev this morning at Russia's Park Av. headquarters, Moulay Hassan, Crown Prince of Morocco, said that he and the Soviet chief "are in agreement on the liberator of Algeria and the liberation o all colonial peoples."

hag Vows to Stay On Hammarskjold declared yes arday that despite the Soviet

withdrawal of confidence he will remain at his post at least until 1963 when his term of office expires, if the middle and smaller powers wish him to do so.

Judging by the ovation given him, the Soviet bloc at present stands isolated on the issue.

No one pretends to know what is driving ! hrushchev on. Some diplomats E. J it is fury at being thwarted in the Congo. Others believe his shock tactics are designed to dramatize the new power balance in the world. Some say it is competition with the West for the allegiance of the newly emerging states; others suspect it is competition with Peking.

No Rush to Summit.

· Still another view has it that he is seeking to shoulder the issue of UN reorganization onto the agenda of the next summit conference.

So far as the summit is con-

on Part

cerned, he indicated again last night that he is not in a hirry. In identical letters to the five top neutralist leaders who have been urging an Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting, he wrote he was ready to resume contacts. with the U.S. if it found the courage to condemn the "aggressive acts" involved in the U-2 and RB47 affairs. Khrushchev's reply also seemed to rule out a meeting between his loreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, and Secretary of State Herter. President Eisenhower while rejecting a top-level meeting said Herter was available if the Soviet Union wanted to discuss concrete measures for reducing tensions. ostpone Action

The Assembly put over until tomorrow discussion of the neutralist resolution urging a resumption of U. S. Soviet contacts. An Australian amendment would broaden this into a fourpower affair, as the Paris summit was supposed to be. As for time, the Australians would have the Assembly urge such a meeting at "the earliest practicable date."

Ambassador U Thant of Burma conceded chances of solving the representation issue appeared to be "as remote as ever" but this should not prevent members from trying to get the issue discussed. By not edmitting Peking, the UN was damaging itself rather than the Peoples Republic of China. He appealed to members to review their positions "dispassionately" for without Peking's participation "burning questions of the day like disarmament will not be solved realistically.".

The Security Council will meet Friday to consider Nigeria's application for UN membership. The Assembly is expected to give final approval to the application Friday afternoon and make Nigeria the 99th member.

Attacks on Hammarskjold Widened and His Choice of Western Aides Assailed

By OSGOOD CABUTHERS

Special to The New York Time MOSCOW, Oct 8—The Soviet press expanded its charges against Dag Hammarskiold to-day and extended its vitter attacks to his Western aides in the United Nations Secretariat.

Moscow's official newspapers and the Soviet press agency. Tass accused Mr. Hammar-skjold with blistering scorn of having repeatedly violated the United Nations Charter. They said he had illegally sought to expand his powers and had act-ed in the interests of the United States and its Western allies on all important world questions

during the last five years.

Commentaries by special correspondents of the Government respondents of the Government newspaper Izvestia, the Commu-list youth paper Komsomol-ka Pravda, and the Russian epublic's newspaper, Sovet-kaya Rossiya, as well as Tassi-portrayed the Secretary General as a hereditary friend of West-

ern big business.
"It is not for nothing that
the United States in 1953 proposed to appoint Hammarskjold as Secretary General of the United Nations," said L. Kuznetsov, New York correspondent of Komsomolskaya Pravda.

There was no mention of the fact that Mr. Hammarskjold was proposed only after it had been ascertained that he would receive the approval of the Soviet Union in the Security Council as successor of the first Seccil as successor of the first Sec-cil as successor t the first Sec-retary General, Trygve Lie. Mr. Hammarskjold was appointed after the Societ Union refused to further cooperation with Mr.

Discrimination Alleged

The consensus of the Soviet writers was that Mr. Hammarskjold not only had acted in the interests of the West against the Soviet Union but also had padded the Secretariat with Americans and other Western thereby disrepresentatives, thereby dis-criminating against the Eastern thoc and Africans.

All this was plainly intended support Premier Khrunchev's demand in New York hat Mr. Hammarskjold resign. Mr. Khrushchev has proposed that the Secretary General be replaced by a three-man dom-mittee consisting of representa-tives of the East, the West and neutral nations.

Two-thirds of the officials in numerous offices of the United Nations palace are citizens of the United States and their partners in military blocs,"

"Evestia said. "They take in a rich harvest of salaries, roam around the world with fat traveling allowances in their pock-ets and are engaged, to put it bluntly, not in political business

The newspaper charged that a special mission sent by Mr. Hammarskjold to investigate the need for aid in Laos had spent \$260,000 on good living there and then had recommended that assistance amounting to \$213,000 be granted to that country.

Decision on Guines Scored A Dutch representative self w Mr. Hammarskjold to Guinga as accused by the paper of receiving \$40,000 for his work and reporting that Guinea needed financial aid.

Izvestia also complained that the special representative appointed by the United Nations to investigate the "nonexistent Hungarian question," Sir Leslie Munro, received a salary of \$12,000 last year and expected to get \$13,000 this year for doing "nothing but slander the Hungarian People's Republics."

The slanderer resides in New York, rides about in official cars, is engaged in shady financial dealings among other things, slings mud at the Hungarian people at every convenient opportunity and pockets considerable sums as remuneration! the Izvestia report said.

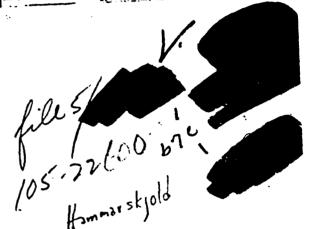
ation, the Izvestia report said.

It complained further that
the United Nations Commission for Unification and Restoration of Korea had spent \$2,500,000 in ten years and had only done its

The chief burden of hlame, inwever, was directed at M. Hammarskjold. He was accused of having tried "ilegally to enlarge his power," of having "displayed frantic activity in implementation of illegal resolutions directed against the Autions directed against the Hungarian Peoples' Republicand the U.S. S. R., of having acted for the West in the crisis acted for the West in the crisis in Lebanon and Jordan in 1958 and of winding up with a "disgusting role" in the Congo.

Finally, the newspaper said, he has failed to "show chivalry by resigning from his post" at far. The dishchev's demand.

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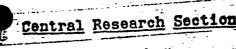


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New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker

The New Leader -The Wall Street, Journal -

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mmarskjold's Reply emand He Resign

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 3
(AP)—The text of B. N.
Secretary General Day Ham. marskjold's statement to the

bly this morning, in exercis hold such an important post However, facts are facts, ing his right of reply, said as that of the Secretary Gen and the true facts are there among many other things that eral." And later on he found for whosoever cares for truth. the present Secretary General reason to say to the delegates Those who invoke history will the salways been biased against of this session that they should the Encicled against of the Secretary Representation and the Secretary Representation of the Secretary Representation and the Secretary Repre the Socialist countries, that he not "submit to the glamorous And they will have to accept the Socialist countries, that he has used the United Nations in support of the colonial powers, fighting the Congolese government and Parliament in government and Parliament in order to impose "a new yoke on the Congo," and finally that if, I, myself, and I quote, "do not muster up enough courage of the colonial phrases pronounced here" by its verdict as it will be property to justify the nounced on the basis of the nounced on the basis of the nounced on the basis of the facts by men free of mind and firm in their conviction that only on a scrutiny of truth can a future of peace be built.

The General Assembly can only on a scrutiny of truth can a future of peace be built.

I have no reason to defend my self or my colleagues ti resign, so to say, in a chival-me and regarding the matter Thus manner, then the Soviet of such potential significance.

the representative of the So-longer an allegation, it is an viet Union said that it is not established fact, even if no The head of the Soviet dele- proper for a man who has evidence has been brought out gation to the General Assem- "flouted elementary justice to However facts are facts."

conclusions from the obtained over the last weeks how his situation." In support of this challenge, repeated a few times, it is in

not muster up enough courage ment so directly addressed to myself or my colleagues Union will draw the necessary The Assembly has witnessed listened. Let me say only this, judges. No single party cin claim that authority. I am suje you will be guided by truth and justice.

In particular, let those who know what the United Nations has done and is doing in the Congo and those who are not pursuing aims proper only to themselves pass judgment on our actions there. Let the countries who have liberafed themselves in the last 15 years speak for themselves.

I regret that the intervention to which I have found it necessary to reply has again ended to personalize an issue which, as I have said, in my view is not a question of a man but of an institution. The man does not count, the institution

weak or nonexistent ex-

Mohr Parson Callahan . DeLoach. Malone -McGuire -Rosen. Tamm Trotter -W.C. Sullivan -Tele. Room -Ingram ___ Gandy -



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longer be able to serve as an Union has also made it clear THEIR organization, effective instrument for active that, if the present Secretary deeply believe in the wisdom protection of the interests of General were to resign now, with which they will be able those many members who they would not wish to elect to use it and guide it. need such protection. The man a new incumbent, but insist need such protection. The man la new incumbent, but insist I shall remain in my post including the responsibility as an arrangement which—during the term of my office and this is my firm conviction as a servant of the organization where the weakens the executive; he should stay if this is necessary for its maintenance. This, and time an effective executions with the to do so.

serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a reone day longer than such consponsibility to all those states

| The serve are left to the wings I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I have a re| Serve as Secretary General to do so because I h considered to be, in the best ization is of decisive importing members of this Assembly, I interests of the organization ance, a responsibility which have done so before on many occasions and in many directive statement this morning overrides all other tonsiderations. seems to indicate that the So-tions. to work with the present Sector indeed, any other big pow-zation their best protection in retary General. viet Union finds it impossible This man seem to provide a tions for their protection; it so again. retary General.

his to be applied.

It said the other day that I ture throw the organization to stay on. It is very easy to reside to stay on. It is very easy to reside the wish to continue to the wish of a his now. would not wish to continue to to the winds. I have no right bow to the wish of a big pow-

ecutive would mean that the strong reason why I should is all the others. In this sense United Nations would no resign. However, the Soviet the organization is first of all

only this, seems to me to be By resigning, I would, sentative of the Soviet Union the substantive criterion that therefore, at the present difthe substantive criterion that therefore, at the present difthe substantive criterion that therefore, at the present difthe substantive criterion that the present difth

It is not the Soviet Union, nations who see in the organi-

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New York Daily News
New York Post
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The Wall Street Journal
Date

s Set to Step

Nov. 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union whether its ax today for a full-scale assault on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and his role in the Congo.

The Russians made clear they will try to make Mr. Hammarskjold the scapegoat for the U. N.'s financial plight, as debate on the cost of the U. N. Congo operation went into its second day before the Budget-

ary Committee.

in the Congo, declaring that as a Western agent in the Mr. Hammarskiold has brought Congo crisis without consulting the United Nations to the brink the rest of the U. N. members. of bankruptcy in order to pay for it.

The Communist-bloc nations and its Western allies put the craos. The Communists native against Mr. Hammarskjolf has refuse to pay any part of the won little support even the U. N. operation through whom the Communists had this year. this year.

Mr. Hammarskijold has warned that the whole Congo operation might have to be strapped unles sthe General Alsembly gets the member states to foot the bill quickly. The United States announced

it will help tide the U. N. through by contributing \$14 million more than its normal share of the Congo cost. It appeale dto other U. N. mem-bers to shoulder their share of the burden.

The Russians insist that the payments are not mandatory because the cost of the operation is not included in the regular U. N. budget.

They have been trying to abolish the Congo force on grounds it was illegal from the start and that Mr. Hammarskjold was acting as an agent for the Western powers. They insist that he take steps at once to put a stop to "unconstitutional Congo expenses.

The Russians have little chance of blocking Mr. Hammarskjold's proposal that the Congo operation be made part of the regular budget. But the tack they have been taking may serve as the base for their ex pricted assault on the Secre tary General when the entire Cingo question comes before

the General Assembly.
They have attempted to de-

51 DEC 5

pict him as a tool of the Bel-The Boviet Union has called gians and the United States for an end to the vast operation and have charged that he acted

ing to build up a case against Mr. Hammarskjold ever since Premier Khrushchev demanded argue that the United States that his post be abolished and Congo in its present state of chaos. The Communists fighty his place. So far the compaign counted.

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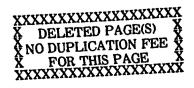
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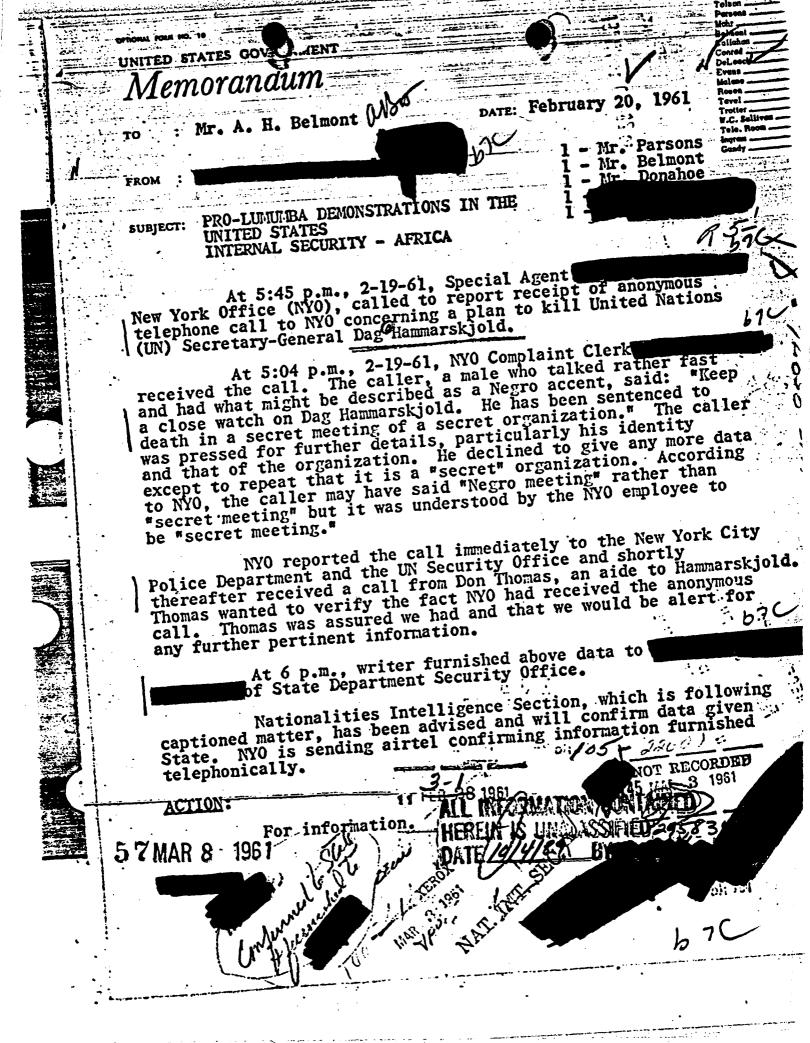








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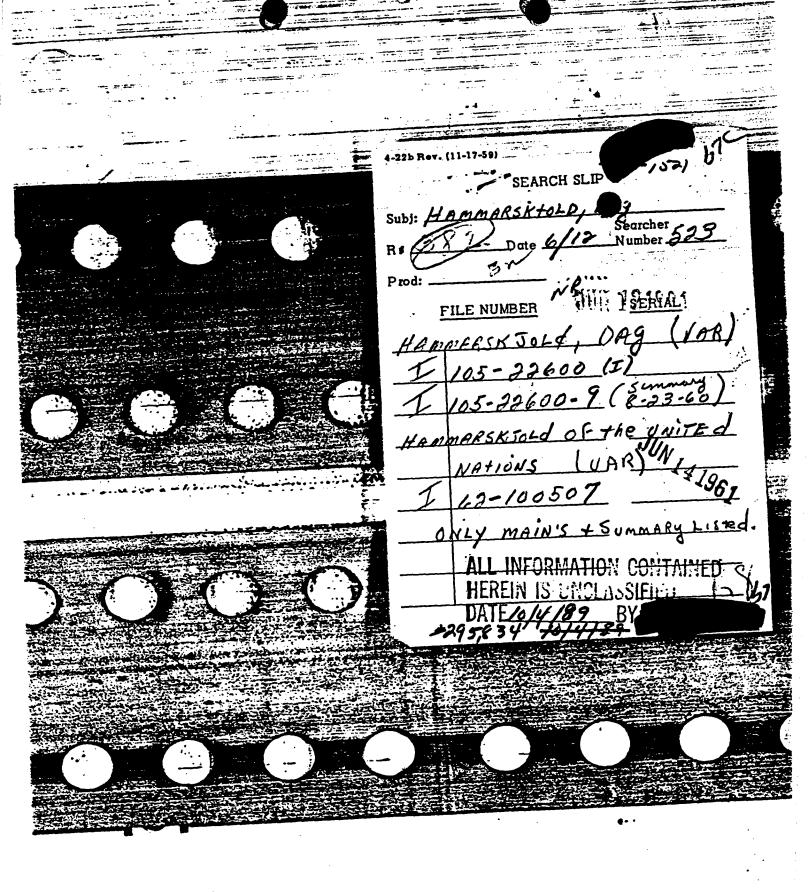








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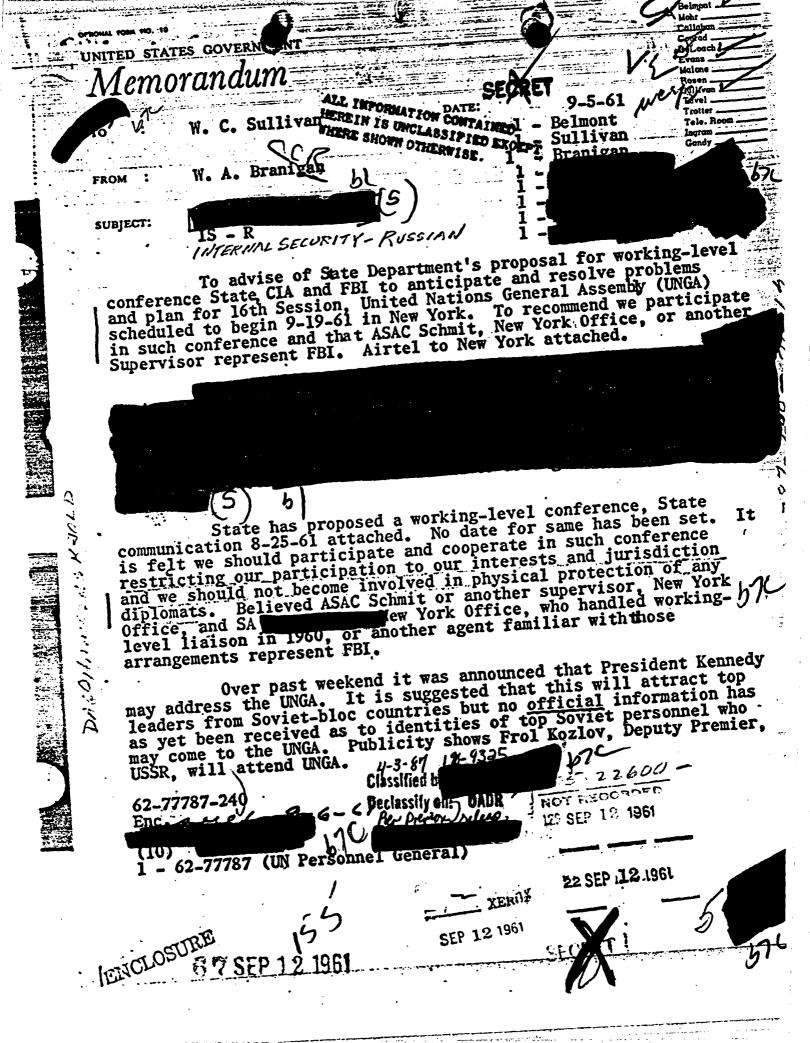








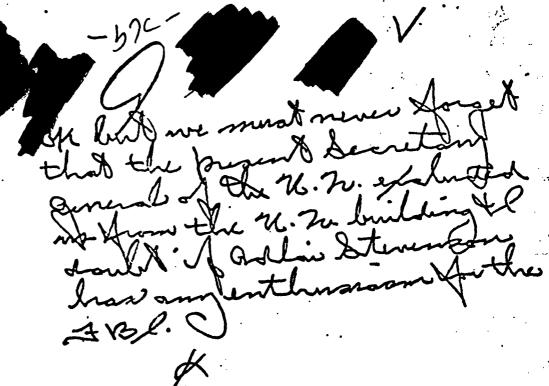
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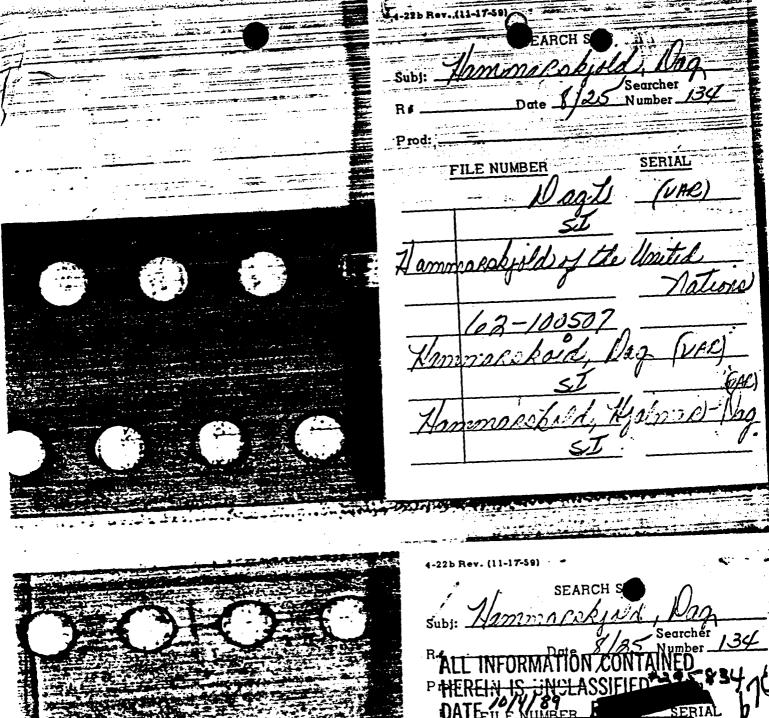


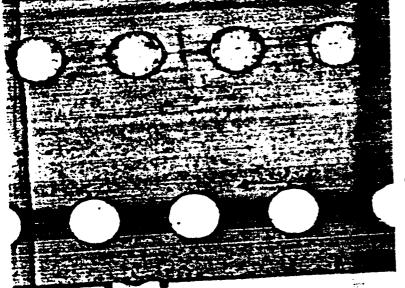
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If you approve, attached is airtel to New York enclosing

2 copies of State Department communication mentioned above authorizing ASAC Schmit, or another supervisor, New York, and SA or another special agent, New York Office, familiar with arrangements made in 1960 represent FBI in a: conference with State and CIA to consider arrangements for the forthcoming session UNGA.







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In Reply, Please Re

TMENT OF JUSTICE

New York, New York September 19

It is noted that the New York Journal Amer of September 18, 1961, indicates Hammarskjold's address as 73 East 73rd Street, New York City.

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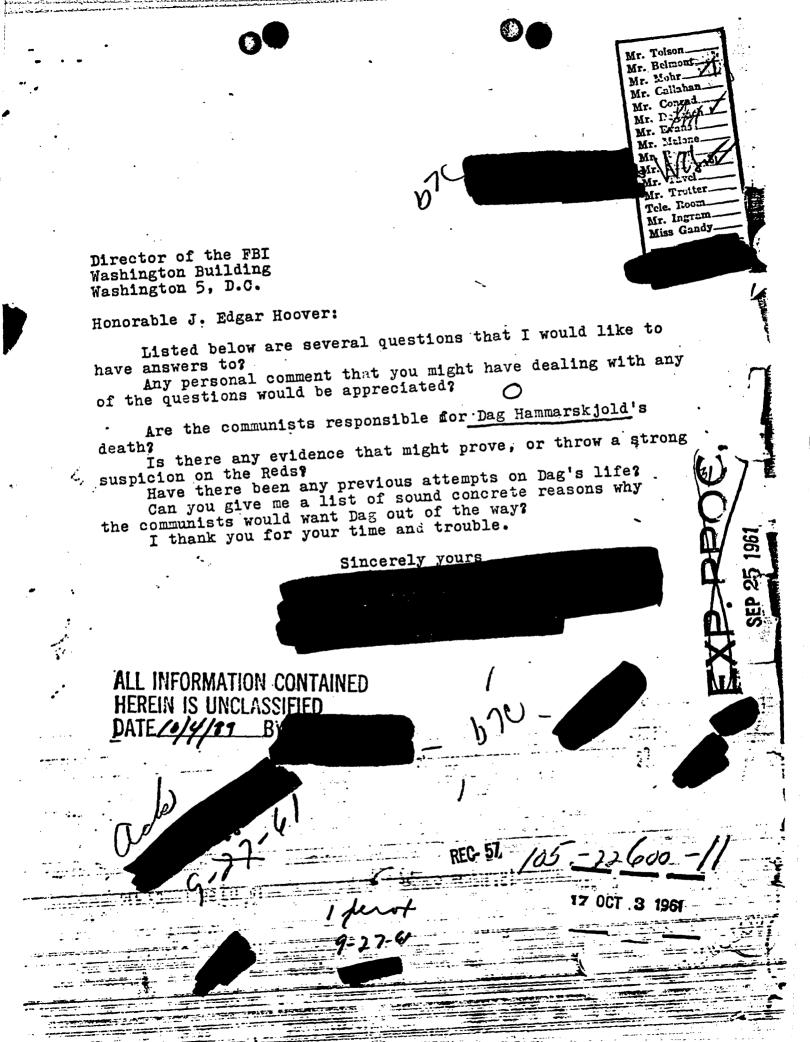


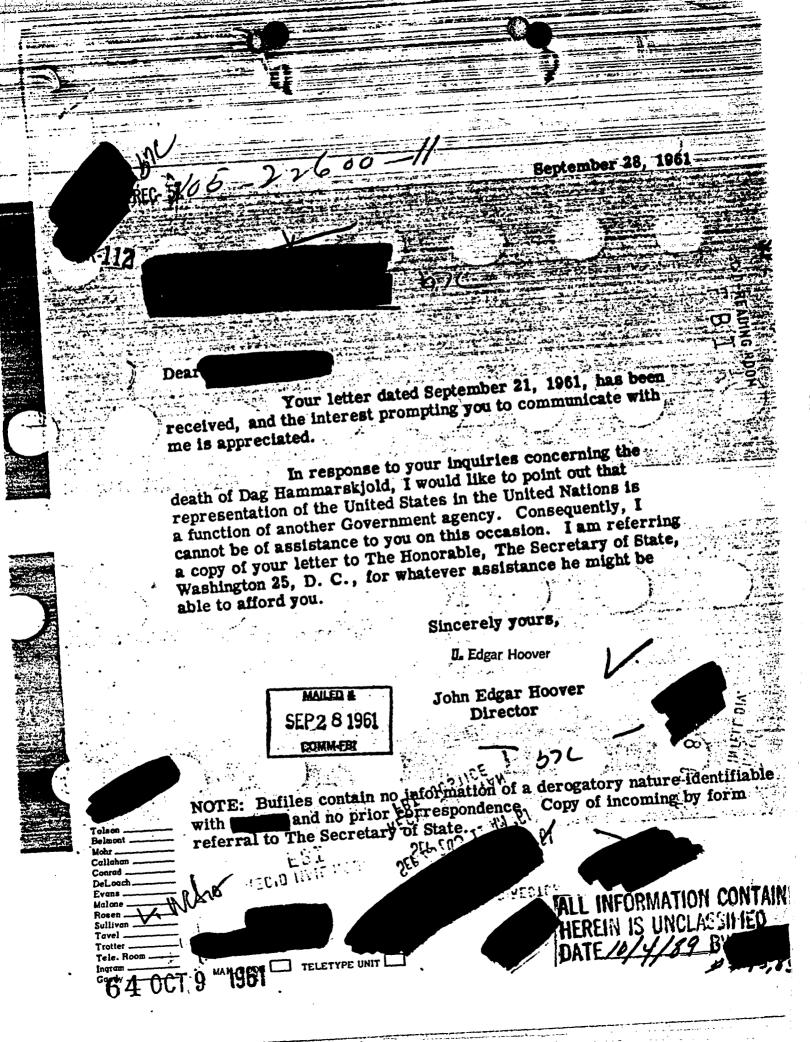
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emorandum : DATE: January 18, 1962 MR. SULL FROM ... D. J. BRENNAN SUBJECT REQUEST FOR RECOMMENDATION OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT TO INVESTIGATE DEATH OF DAG HAMMARSKJOLD On 1-17-62

Administration, U. S. Department of State, advised the Bureau

Administration, U. S. Department of State, advised the Bureau

Liaison that the United Nations is sending a group to Northern

Rhodesia in about a week to 10 days to investigate the death of

Rhodesia in about a week to 10 days to investigate the death of Office of International former United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskiold, who was killed in an air crash there on 9-18-61. Would like the Bureau, if possible, to recommend a former Bureau Agent who has had extensive criminal investigative experience. said that a technical knowledge of aircraft is not necessary as the Civil Aeronautics Board has recommended an individual to make the examination of the wreckage of the plane. recommend anyone he plans to contact the Society of Former Special Agents and possibly the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Stated the assignment will be for approximately one month and the people participating will be hired by the United Nations under a special services agreement. Refer to Administrative Division for comments as to ACTION: 105-22600-13 recommending a former Bureau Agent. REG. 12 17 JAN 23 1962 (8) - Mr. Belmont - Mr. Mohr - Mr. Sullivan - Mr. Callahan - Mr. Bartlett - Liaison - Mr. Haynes REP. JET ORMATION CONTAINED so adviced by Linio HEREIN IŞ UNCLASSIME<u>D</u> an 1/17/07